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Garden Notes

Northwest Horticultural Society Winter 1996

Edible Ornamentals

Today's more informal lifestyle has allowed the rebirth of eclectic gardens with greater mixtures of plants harmoniously combined. There are so many garden edibles which are also ornamental - and they are creeping into home landscapes in ever growing numbers. A fruit tree blossoms - just as an ornamental cultivar would - but bears a succulent harvest in the fall. Herbs are interspersed, insidiously or not, in the garden: in some cases tucked into a border, tumbling from a container, or more formally arranged in a parterre. Vegetables, too, add an ornamental note to the garden.

This issue looks at the edible as ornamental, whether growing in a separate space or intermingled in beds and borders of a general landscape. We hope it gives you ideas for your own garden.

Illustration by Louise Smith

Background left to right: Chinese chives, flat-leaved and garlic-flavored (*Allium tuberosum*), chives (*Allium Schoenoprasum*), cilantro (*Coriandrum sativum*); foreground: Chinese herbs (perilla in center).

itchen Gardens Look Good Enough to Eat

by Sue Moss

xciting revolution is taking place in Seattle's backyards. Vegetable ens are back and they look fabulous. This time around they are g called ornamental kitchen gardens and as often as not are the point of the backyard landscape. If the best sun is in the front yard, t be surprised to see one there, bodacious and beautiful because y's gardeners are insisting that their vegetable gardens be just as ctive as their ornamental ones.

What do these gorgeous new gardens look like? It's really a adaptation of a very old principle. In the fifteenth and sixteenth ries, new plants, both ornamental and edible, arriving in European gardens from the Americas were planted in the then popular parterre gardens. This form had so much eye appeal that it has survived and evolved into what we now call a "potager," from the French *potager orné* (po-tah-jhay or-nay) or ornate kitchen garden.

Today's updated look uses strong geometric bed shapes as the canvas on which the gardener paints a picture using leaf colors and textures. Handsome edging material, pretty paths, formal structure, topiary, and tightly controlled design all contribute to the beauty of these gardens.

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Kitchen Gardens
continued from page 1

Choosing the Site

The first step and often the biggest challenge in our part of the world is finding the six hours of sun required by most food plants. If it's not immediately clear where your best sun is, observe sun patterns for one growing season before you decide where to put your kitchen garden. Don't panic if it is in the very center of your yard. Remember, these are ornamental vegetable gardens we are discussing and they make beautiful focal points in a yard. If you have a large property or are creating separate small gardens, vegetables and their friends will make a garden room of their own. In addition to sun availability, topography and existing garden features may impose further limits. What you are seeking are flat open areas large enough to create a geometric pattern with paths between. Sometimes flat, open, sunny ground will be so limited as to dictate both the location and shape of your potager. You may only have enough sun for a small square or circle, or you may be limited to a long, narrow space. It is from these limitations that your design will grow.

Creating Patterns

Creating a geometric pattern is the key to creating a vegetable garden that will be a feast for the eyes all year round. It needn't be complicated, in fact the simpler and bolder the pattern the more impact it will have. The simplest designs are squares or rectangles divided into four equal beds with paths between. Circular shapes are lovely but difficult to execute with raised beds. Ideally, paths should be at least 2 1/2 feet wide and beds no more than four feet wide to accommodate comfortable kneeling in the aisles and reaching into the middle for weeding. Cutting off the corners in the center where the beds meet opens up a space to place a focal point: a dwarf fruit tree planted in a pot or in the ground, a sun dial, or a statue. The possibilities are almost limitless, the contemplation sublime.

Sue Moss

Granite cobbles sharply define a L-shaped bed at the Bellevue Botanical Garden

To Raise or Not to Raise

Potagers are often executed at ground level; however, there a
some good reasons to consider raising your beds. The mai
horticultural reason is that your soil will dry out and warm u
much faster in the spring, allowing earlier planting. The mo
compelling reason in terms of creating year-round interest is th
the inherent beauty of the geometric pattern will usually be mo
visible in winter if the beds are either raised or hedged.

Wood is the traditional material for edging, but oth
materials will work well, too. Granite cobbles were used in th
vegetable garden at the Bellevue Botanical Garden. They don
offer much lift, but enough barrier to keep feet out of beds, an
gravel where it belongs. The granite is handsome to look at in a
seasons.

Paths

The closer to the house, the more refined paving material shoul
be. Bark or wood chips work fine in an informal setting, b
brick, stone, large pavers, crushed rock, etc., look better in sma
yards. The sturdier and tighter the construction, the easier it w
be to use a wheelbarrow and keep weeds from taking ov
pathways.

Edging Plants

Creating a formal hedge of evergreen plants around your ve
etables using the parterre model will give you a pretty garden
look at even if there are no winter vegetables growing.

Dwarf boxwood is arguably the most versatile. It for
a strong framework. Corners can be allowed to grow into glob
or pyramids for further interest. A plant that takes shade well, y
won't get holes in your hedge when other plants mature and b
it in the summer. Root barriers or annual root pruning will
necessary to prevent roots from invading the prime planting ar

Creating a Planting Plan

To the uninitiated, all vegetables are green and endless rows
them are boring. Approaching them as an artist would, you'll f
that there are many colors with which to create an eye-pleas
picture and many shapes and shades of green to combine
interesting ways. Cabbages alone come in pale green, ox-blo
red, dusky blue-greens, and at least six shades of green. There
more maroon-reds to work with than any other contrasting co
consider a kohlrabi with purple stems, purple basil, a stunnin
lovely purple-stemmed chard known as ruby chard (a hot i
with perennial gardeners), a red Brussel sprout, red-lea
Japanese eggplant, red raddichio, and kale and lettuces of ev
hue, including one called 'Fire Mountain.'

ows are rarer, but try golden self-blanching celery, a big bold len zucchini, a rare form of yellow chard, the chartreuse iflower 'Alverda,' or a cabbage with a yellow center irresistibly ed 'Charmant.' These and many more can be found in the itorial Seed Company's catalog (see Mail Order Must-Haves owing). Herbs have colorful leaves from golden majoram to le sage. Annual flowers can add to your pallet and those that edible, such as violas and nasturtiums, are fare for the salad l as well.

Don't forget that fruit color can be used to enhance a color me. Rosalind Creasy's new book *Blue Potatoes, Orange Tomatoes: to Grow a Rainbow Garden* not only entices children into the en with tales (all true) of goofy colored food, but it hints at the nyone can have playing with color in fresh new ways.

ong "X" pattern of brick walkways draws the eye in Mary Maier's Northwest
.

Low Maintenance

Growing low maintenance vegetables would seem to be an oxymoron, but consider combining perennials with those you replant each year. Edge with edible alpine strawberries or an herb. On the side opposite the normal viewing area, tall bronze fennel or aspargus could be planted on the outside edge. The tall, ferny aspargus could have artichokes planted in front for drama and height. A standard gooseberry might be the central feature of this design. Add a few herbs for their color and there you have a lovely planting that is at least half-permanent.

Small Spaces

If space is minimal, consider this updated approach. Limit what you plant to a theme garden: baby vegetables only, a salsa garden with all the ingredients you need for your favorite concoction, a pizza garden or a salad garden, or any one of these followed by a winter garden.

Any way you choose to design and fill your ornamental kitchen garden, you will have the satisfaction of growing good fresh food while adding beauty and year-round interest to your landscape. It is gratifying that at the end of the twentieth century we finally seem willing to set aside the old puritanical idea that vegetable gardens must be sober, no-nonsense affairs. New ornamental kitchen gardens satisfy our appetites for both beauty and food in our environment.

Sue Moss is a landscape designer and horticulturist and owner of Sue Moss Garden Design, a full-service firm. She has a fondness for working with edible landscapes, perennials, and water-wise and children's gardens.

Excellent Companion Books

ing Vegetables West
Cascades
Solomon
atch Books, Seattle, 1989

andom House Book
etables
Phillips and Martyn Rix
om House, New York, 1993

Mail Order Must-Haves

Raintree Nursery and Catalog
391 Butts Road
Morton, WA 98356
(360) 496-6400
Edibles including fruits, berries, and alpine strawberries.

Territorial Seed Company
20 Palmer Avenue
Cottage Grove, OR 97424
(503) 942-9547
Vegetables suitable for growing west of the Cascades.

Helpful Hints

For designing the shape and preparing a plan for planting, the most important thing you can do is a scale drawing. Make copies and use your master drawing to plan out your colors and patterns in following years.

To ensure that your potager looks beautiful all the time, tidy up more often than you would a traditional vegetable garden. Pick off dead leaves and weed often or use a thick mulch.

If possible, raise seedlings under cover (cold frame) to be plugged into holes as they develop during harvesting. This will avoid a rag-tag look and gives you control over growing conditions for seedlings.

Integrating Edibles into the Landscape

by Robert Nelso

© David McDonald

Espaliered Comice pear, with herbs at base, adds beautiful structural dimension in The Dunn Gardens.

Beautiful and bountiful harvests mark the garden that combines ornamentals with those plants most often considered part of the edible landscape. Too often vegetables and herbs are quarantined in the back corner of the yard. Fruit trees in a little group in the backyard. A row of blueberries shoved behind lines of lettuce and tomatoes. Mostly hidden from view. However, the landscape is an extension of a gardener's creativity, and by breaking down traditional uses for plants and rethinking "ornamental plants" we open the garden to new horizons and a most interesting evolution.

Bold five-fingered foliage and exuberant growth make the edible fig, *Ficus carica*, one of my favorite ornamentals. A fig tree's only request is to be sited in the warmest spot in the garden: south or west walls work quite well, the reflected heat makes the fig feel right at home. Figs can grow to twenty to twenty-five feet tall, however, they respond to pruning and can be maintained rather easily at half of their potential height. The edible fig has bold features and would make an interesting backdrop to a large perennial border or could be tucked into a sunny corner to provide mass. *Ficus carica* could be combined with *Phyllostachys bambusoides* (timber bamboo), *Acanthus mollis*, *Hosta sieboldiana elegans*, *Fatsia japonica*, and other bold foliage plants for a tropical feeling zone in the garden. Drop in a gunnera, some caladiums and cannas in the summer and the garden begins to call forth the tropics indeed. If cultivating figs strikes your fancy or creating an urban jungle calls to you, look for the varieties 'Lattarula', 'Neveralla', 'Brown Turkey', and 'Desert King' for best fruiting performance in western Washington.

Huckleberry can be found throughout western Washington and is a native very well suited to the garden setting. *Vaccinium ovatum* has glossy dark green foliage and the leaves are similar in size to English boxwood. Though very tolerant of shade, evergreen huckleberry is just as happy in full sun. The biggest difference is height. When grown in shade, the evergreen huckleberry will stretch to five or six feet tall. In full sun, the growth is much more compact and will stay in the two and one-half to three and one-half foot range. Evergreen huckleberry makes a fantastic compact hedge and with light and regular pruning can become quite dense. It lends itself well to interplanting with more common breadleafs such as rhododendrons, viburnums, azaleas, camellias, thus adding an edible thrust to the existing shrubs in the landscape. The purple to black fruit is borne in mid-summer and quite profusely. *Vaccinium ovatum* is one shrub that could find a place or three in just about any garden and with minimal attention perform very well.

The deciduous huckleberry, or *Vaccinium parvifolium*, is a plant of elegant simplicity. Often, when found in a native setting, it has claimed an old tree stump as its own. This native looks at home in the shade garden and will thrive and bear fruit with not extra gardening effort. You might consider planting a deciduous huckleberry in the hollow of an old stump, surrounded by native sword and deer ferns, *Dicentra eximia* and the astilbe 'Sprite' add a bit of color without being overpowering. Perhaps a helebore or two and ribbon of *Gaultheria procumbens* could injected into the scheme of things. Snowdrops *(Galanthus nivalis)* could be planted in the fall for blooming on the edge of winter and spring...a simple palette for those creati a more subtle effect.

One of the easiest shrubs to tuck into an existing landscape is a dwarf blueberry. A dense and tidy growth habit and stunning fall color are among its attributes. Not terribly picky about sun exposure, it do love highly acidic soil and is quite happy at th feet of towering conifers and large rhodies. cultivar such as 'Northsky' will only grow to about eighteen to twenty-four inches tall, ye still manages to produce almost two pounds of fruit in the middle of July. A swath of dwa blueberries could flank a path, or perhaps b part of a foundation planting at the foot of a bay window. Those in apartments or condo could grow them in a container garnished with lobelia or sweet alyssum...uses abound with limits so few, everybody needs a dwarf blueberry or two!

A good perennial border demands plants with excellent textural characterist as well as floral fortitude. A rather eccentri but striking perennial is the artichoke. Many do not consider it perennial in that it is hard to only twenty degrees F. or so; however, with mulching it will take considerably colde temperatures. Artichokes present their bold gray-blue foliage in a formal, upright vase-shaped pattern. Standing 3 1/2 feet tall, they are very well suited to planting in the mid-border. However, if one wants to create a startling effect, plant a group of five or seven right at the front border, which will create a visual stopping point. This is an excellent technique to draw attention to more subtle members of the border and to fully display the artichokes beautiful foliage.

Another candidate for the perennia border is asparagus, yes, I did say asparagus. Dark green plumes spiral gracefully to five-feet. Wispy and elegant, asparagus provides an excellent backdrop to aconites and mid-sized delphiniums. It frames and embellishes any and all that are planted in its vicinity. A true perennial, asparagus will produce heavil from its second or third year on...feed it lots of manure and superphosphate for peak production and stop cutting the delectable spears sometime in June of each year, wh will allow the asparagus a much-needed res and give the border a rush of fresh foliage in late summer.

Edible fig *(Ficus carica)*.

In a young perennial border, articularly in its first year, it always seems that nere are too many open spaces and the nterprising gardener is hunting for ways to fill ı those gaps (we mustn't have any dirt nowing!). Plants rarely associated with erennial borders can be tucked in to fill space nd add a great deal of interest. You could use ettuce - you have to admit that it has beautiful oliage and particularly exuberant varieties uch as 'Red Sails' can fill a lot of space. Grown rom seed, these "fill-in" plants cost next to othing and make a delightful salad bowl. hink of the lively conversations that such a lanting will encourage, and your neighbor-ood rabbits will certainly applaud your noice.

Planting a few smiles in the border ever hurt anyone, so while we're at it, how bout putting some rhubarb chard to good se. With stunning foliage and glossy red tems, it grows quickly and tastes good, too. I hink that a well-placed drift of 'Rubin' purple af basil would be quite appropriate for filling that new perennial border, and the purple oliage does provide splendid contrast, does it ot? How about a ribbon of parsley or two? merald green foliage and wondrous crinkly xture provide an excellent foil for all those hat surround. In the sunny border, the dventurous gardener might invite peppers nd eggplants into the scheme. A well-grown ggplant is truly beautiful, with lavender ossoms complementing glossy, dark purple uit. Though their effect is temporary, these nusual suggestions provide mass to the venile border and fresh produce for the ble.

In closing, I invite you to inject a little htheartedness and humor into your garden nd to consider plants of all types when ddressing the needs of the landscape. Armed ith suggestions both serious and silly, I hope ou look at your garden in a new way...happy rdening.

bert Nelson is the new owner of Cottage Creek ursery in Woodinville, specializing in roses.

© David McDonald

Food and Beauty in Smaller Spaces

It is relatively easy to plant some of the longer-lived food producing ornamentals in the garden when you are starting fresh. They can be combined in borders and backgrounds as part of the planting plan. In older landscapes, it is less easy but no less possible by adding a tree or shrub when replacing or renovating some plantings.

A wide variety of plants fit the ornamental label while providing food. Apples, cherries, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, nectarines are all exceptionally lovely while blossoming in the spring. Most of them are now available on dwarfing root stocks so that they fit well int a small city or suburban garden. Peaches and nectarines are widely available on dwarf rootstocks, which make them worthy container subjects.

Apples, pears, and plums are particularly useful as espaliered subjects for walls or other garden locations. They may be trained in a variety of configurations, from single-stemmed to candelabra-pruned. Some of these trained trees are available in local nurseries each year. Specialist mail order nurseries have an even wider array of varieties and configurations. Best thing is, properly pruned, these espaliered trees will produce more heavily than traditional trees per square foot of garden space.

Hazelnuts - or filberts (Corylus) make very attractive large shrubs or, if selectively pruned, very shapely small trees. However, it takes two different varieties to pollinate for production. So it you add their ornamental look to the garden, you'll need at least fraternal twins for good nut production.

Rhubarb, the culinary kind, has bright glossy stems and large ornamental leaves. In fact, a number of Rheums planted only for their ornamental qualities are not any better looking than ones which bring a food bonus, too.

Currants and gooseberries make attractive small shrubs and have tasty fruit, too.

A word might be said for how these edible plants are attractive to wildlife...squirrels dote on filberts and birds find many fruits attractive. You'll have to decide whether you want to share or guard the crop (which is not too difficult).

When it comes to vegetables, simply leafing through a seed catalogue, such as Burpee or Thompson & Morgan, will give you an idea of the variety of colors you can add to the garden. Broccoli comes in purple and lime green as well as the more traditional dusky grayed-green. 'McGregor' beet is an old English variety with purple leaves glossier and more intensely colored than any purple basil.

For a change of color in tomatoes, get an orange or yellow fruited variety. Kohlrabi with its bright green knobs above ground, especially if planted in a container, can be as attractive as an Impressionist still life.

Smaller spaces call for artful use of containers on decks, patios, or stair landings. Tomatoes are perhaps the ultimate container vegetable here, especially if sited for full sun and a good heat build-up against a south or west facing wall. Production will be earlier and better than any ground bed if they're well watered and fed. A raft of more compact vegetables are now appropriate for container production, down to baby carrots so admirably suited for today's cuisine.

Perhaps it's not possible for many of us to have the huge vegetable gardens or orchards of a generation ago. But we can combine the best of the past in a more limited way by producing food for the eye - and the stomach.

Ted Marston

Paint Your Garden with Vegetables

by Joel Reiten

The wide array of colors, textures, and forms presented by vegetables offers an exciting new look to t home landscape. From salad crops one can create novel combinations, such as 'Red Russian' kale wi 'Violetto' artichokes, that turn a setting into a striking visual spectacle, as well as a tasty resource.

Allium

The onion and garlic families are valuable additions to the garden with their strong vertical presence. By using winter and summer varieties, this effect can be maintained all year long. Their seedheads are also visually pleasing. Onion is easily started from seed or starts, or, in the case of garlic, by planting cloves in the fall.

Lynne Harrison

Glorious artichoke shines in the perennial border of Saskia Schott and Chris Diehl's Northwest garden.

Artichoke

The globe artichoke is surely one of the most unique-looking plants in the vegetable world. Its large, thistle-shaped flowers of purple and pink provide wonderful accent, and it can be a showy background plant or ideal fence-hider. A perennial growing three to six feet, the artichoke will overwinter down to Zone 5. It can be started from seed or root cuttings.

Runner Beans

The scarlet flowers of the runner bean are a personal favorite. Grown like garden beans, scarlet runners can be used to hide a fence or wall, or be trellised up a few sticks to form a "tent" for children. They are available in bush form in the variety 'Dwarf Bees' or as a climber in 'Scarlet Emperor' (the latter visually pleasing, but tough to eat).

Cabbage

Always an eye opener when I mention it, cabbage can be a very useful winter plant in the landscape. Mixed with the more familiar ornamental kale, its striking red and burgundy colors and interesting leaf shapes make it a delightful border plant and equally adaptive to mass planting. Try varieties such as dark green 'Savoy King' and green with bronze 'January King.' They can be started from seed in late summer.

Chicory

An old vegetable receiving renewed interest in the United States, chicory comes in a wide array of colors. Heading radicchio is one of the most interesting, with deep red, velvety leaves that hold their shape well into the fall. Greens, yellows, and a variety of dappled colors characterize the leaves of others. Chicory is easily started from seed and can be planted both in the spring and fall. Be forewarned not to allow it to become overgrown before planting-out, otherwise it will prematurely bolt.

Herbs

A traditional favorite of the kitchen garden, herbs are increasingly popular in general landscapes, especially because their distinctively pleasant fragrances enhance the sensory experience of the garden. The new dwarf bush basil 'Finissimo Verde A Palla' has great landscape potential and grows in a globe shape that is perfect for an annual box hedge in a knot garden. To add the aroma of lemon, grow mints and balms. Low-growing thyme can form a scented path, cover a stone wall, or fill in a border. Dill, in colors of green, bronze, and red, are valuable for creating a flowing garden backdrop.

Illustration by Louise Smith

Intricate kale exquisitely frilled.

Kale

Possibly no other class of vegetables has the potential kale offers for the winter garden landscape. Brightly-colored ornamental and garnish kale are common fixtures in Northwest winter gardens. Available in a multitude of varieties, they offer a wide range of leaf textures and colors and have the added advantage of being able to stand up to winter conditions. 'Red Russian' is one that looks regal when planted en masse.

Lettuce

The effect of color and texture when different lettuces are planted together in an area is as thoug produced by an artist's brush strokes. Available in widely-ranging colors, including greens, reds, bronzes, and yellows, as well as textures, they ca be planted in intricate patterns. When used in the landscape, it is advisable to plant them indoors an then transplant to achieve the best spacing and effect. 'Red Sails,' 'Marvel of Four Seasons,' and 'Little Gem,' to name but a few, are well worth trying.

Oriental Greens

To bring a look from the Far East into the garden, select from among the oriental greens. For example, Pac Choi is universally associated with th Chinese garden. The flat shape and intense green Tah Tsai adds a distinctive note. Shungi Ku, or edible chrysanthemum, create graceful borders. A these greens are very easy to grow from seed a tolerate cool, wet weather.

Pepper

Not often considered a landscape plant, new varieties of pepper offer novel options to the gardener. The miniature red bell pepper 'Jingle Bells' is a great pot plant. 'Riot' and 'Marbles,' developed at Oregon State University, average ei to ten inches in height and are naturals in borders and masses. Both bear upright fruits. 'Riot' looks li a burning campfire in the fall with its upheld, cone shaped fruit graduated in shading from golden yellow to fiery red.

Squash

The broad, flat leaves of the squash plant provide fullness in flower beds. Trailing varieties can be us to fill in vast back spaces and bush varieties can ad body in front of background plantings. Their fruits, highly varied in shape and color, create focal interest. Our sense of autumn harvest would see incomplete without gourds and pumpkins, both American originals. Squash is easy to grow from seed; just wait until the soil warms before planting

Joel Reiten is Farm and Research Manager at the Territorial Seed Company in Cottage Grove, Oregon.

A Family's Ornamental Vegetable Garden

by Doug Bayley

We built a new house overlooking the West Sound off the Washington coast. The view is terrific, but the deck sits higher than we had envisioned. There is a five-foot drop from the floor of the deck to the ground. We were thus presented with two serious landscape problems: how to plant in front of a dramatic view and how to tie the deck to the ground?

Their solution was developed with a combination of practical considerations. I wanted a vegetable garden close to the house, but did not want to see it during the winter. Also, I wanted a garden the whole family could enjoy in the summertime. I wrapped the four by four-inch deck supports with eighteen-inch boxes of pre-made trellis and, almost as a joke, planted four large *Thuja occidentalis* 'Rheingold' eight feet out from the four posts. I made three beds between the trellised posts, each about four feet by six feet. A year before I had bought two flats of boxwood cuttings from a nurseryman in Bothell who said they were from plants originating from Dutch boxwood, which we know as true dwarf English box. I planted these in hedges around the rectangular beds. In part this was an experiment inspired by reading an article on how medieval monks had planted boxwood in squares to protect young seedlings. Also the smell of boxwood, which some find objectionable, has qualities that keep pests at bay.

In front of the supports, I planted four apple trees, Jonagold, Lodi, Gravenstein, and Discovery, chosen to pollinate each other as well as bear fruit over a long season. These I espaliered on informal fan shapes. In the small area between the beds, in front of the trees, herbs were planted in clay pots. The paths were covered with crushed rock and two large boxwood were planted at either end.

The garden is seen from the deck more than from any other angle. One benefit of its siting is that I can prune and deadhead in the garden and still talk to people on the deck. The garden has further become my whole family's project. One year we planted vegetables in star shapes, interplanted with signet marigolds (more bug repellant). Visitors joke that it looked like a French train station where a town's name is written in bedding plants. Every year we try different combinations - and let shirley poppies and nigella seed in the paths. Incidentally, since we garden quite intensely, it produces a volume of accessible vegetables and fruits. I have a new idea - to make removable coldframes that would fit inside the boxwood and extend the season all year.

I have added clematis hybrids behind the espaliered apples. They grow through the trees and bloom in midsummer at the level of the deck. The apples develop without a problem. In the fall, the clematis are cut to twelve inches. I like to see the garden in winter when all that is there is the boxwood hedges, pots, and skeletons of the espaliered trees.

The formal arrangement of this garden developed from a very practical need. As a consequence of meeting it, the plants benefit from warm heat reflected from the house, and their proximity to the social areas of the house mean they can be tended often.The space is always pretty, resembling pictures of Italian gardens. The irony of this practical garden is that it looks like many people's idea of a pretentious formal, ornamental one.

Doug Bayley is curator of The Dunn Gardens in north Seattle, a landscape designer, and president of NHS.

Library Resources

Delicious Garden Reading

by Valerie Easton

Not only how to grow but how to use fruits, vegetables, and herbs in the landscape has become a popular topic for gardening books and articles in recen years. Many of these overlooked and underused plants add color, texture, and even structure to the garden, as well as giving the gardener the luxury o plucking ripe fruit or cutting ruffly lettuces right from the borders. Listed below are a few of the books available in the Miller Library on this subjec

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The Complete Book of Edible Landscaping
Rosalind Creasy
Sierra Club Books, San Francisco, 1982

Perhaps still the most comprehensive of the titles, Creasy remains the most knowledgeable and best known writer on using edibles in the garden. Excellent black and white drawings illustrate chapters on design, history, maintenance, soil, water, and an encyclopedia of plant listings. She pays great attention to organic solutions and resouce conservation. Information is given on how to use each plant in the garden and in the kitchen, but for further inspiration and recipes, gardeners are advised to turn to Creasy's sumptuous *Cooking from the Garden* (Sierra Club Books, San Francisco, 1988).

Edible Flowers: From Garden to Palate
Cathy Wilkinson Barash
Fulcrum Publishing, Golden, CO, 1993

Cooking from the garden has never looked so gorgeous! Barash adds color and flavor with common garden flowers in recipes such as nasturtium vinaigrette, black pansy syrup, and dianthus sorbet. A thorough chapter on flower toxicity and information on gardening organically (as chemicals can become concentrated in flowers) round out this title.

The Fruit Garden Displayed
Harry Baker
Cassell and The Royal Horticultural Society, London, 1991

Raspberries, plums, figs, strawberries, and blueberries, as well as the usual cherries and apples, are covered in this thorough manual by the RHS fruit gardener at Wisley. A calendar of chores, espalier techniques, and design ideas are given along with recommended lists of varieties. Perhaps most useful are detailed chapters on renovating a neglected fruit garden and how to treat overvigorous, unproductive trees.

Book jacket from *Herb Garden Design* by Ethne Clarke. Photos by Clive Nichols. Jacket photo Copyright ©1995 by Clive Nichols. Used by permission of Macmillan General Reference, a Division of Simon & Schuster, Inc.

Herb Garden Design
Ethne Clark
Macmillan, New York 1995

Beautiful photographs and a nice variety of detailed plans distinguish this large scale design manual. Herbs are broadly defined in ideas for sunken gardens, physic gardens, and plantings based on color or condition of site. The author advises the reader to "remember that you are making your herb garden for your pleasure, and then the way in which you choose to combine the elements of its design will be your particular expression."

Salad Gardens: Gourmet Greens and Beyond
Karan Davis Cutler
Brooklyn Botanic Garden Publications, Handbook #144, Autumn 1995

"Cauliflower is nothing but cabbage with a college education" said Mark Twain (*Pudd'nhead Wilson*, 1894), and here you will find detailed instructions for growing cauliflower, cabbage, and a wide array of salad greens, herbs, and vegetables. This handbook is an expert combination of the practical and detailed, with chapters on container growing and seed sources, interspersed with literary quotes, recipes, and numerous color photos, including crinkly burgundy chard and a near rainbow of lettuces.

Other titles:

The Backyard Orchardist
Stella Otto
Otto Graphics, Maple City, Michigan, 1993

Flowers in the Kitchen
Susan Belsinger
Interweave Press, Loveland, Colorado, 1991

Fruits & Berries for the Home Garden
Lewis Hill
Storey Communications, Pownal, Vermont, 1977

Growing Herbs: for the Maritime Northwest Gardener
Mary Preus
Sasquatch Books, Seattle, 1994

The Kitchen Garden
Sylvia Thompson
Bantam Books, New York, 1995

Landscaping with Herbs
Jim Wilson
Houghton Mifflin, Boston 1994

The Ornamental Kitchen Garden
Janet Macdonald
David & Charles, Newton Abbot, Devon, 1994

Successful Small Food Gardens
Louise Riotte
Storey Communications, Pownal, Vermont, 1993

Water-Wise Vegetables:
for the Maritime Northwest Gardener
Steve Solomon
Sasquatch Books, Seattle, 1993

Western Fruit Berries & Nuts
Lance Walheim and Robert L. Stebbins
HP Books, Tucson, Arizona, 1981

All the books are available in the Miller Library. Hours are 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Monday and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m Tuesday through Friday. The Washington Garden Clinic, thanks to NHS funding, is held on Monday evenings year round from 4 to 8 p.m.
Or call (206) 543-8616 with reference questions.

Valerie Easton is Library Manager at the Elisabeth C. Miller Library, Center for Urban Horticulture, University of Washingt

ews from NHS

rthwest Flower & Garden Show

ebruary 7-11

e sure to come by the NHS booth and courage your friends to visit, too. net Warford is in charge of NHS' rticipation this year and is eager to ve volunteers for two-hour stints ring the event. olunteers enjoy free admission the y(s) they work.) If interested, please ll the NHS Office, (206) 527-1794.

ote Our New Address

ur mailing address has changed. ease address correspondence to:

orthwest Horticultural Society
niversity of Washington
x 354115
attle, WA 98195-4115

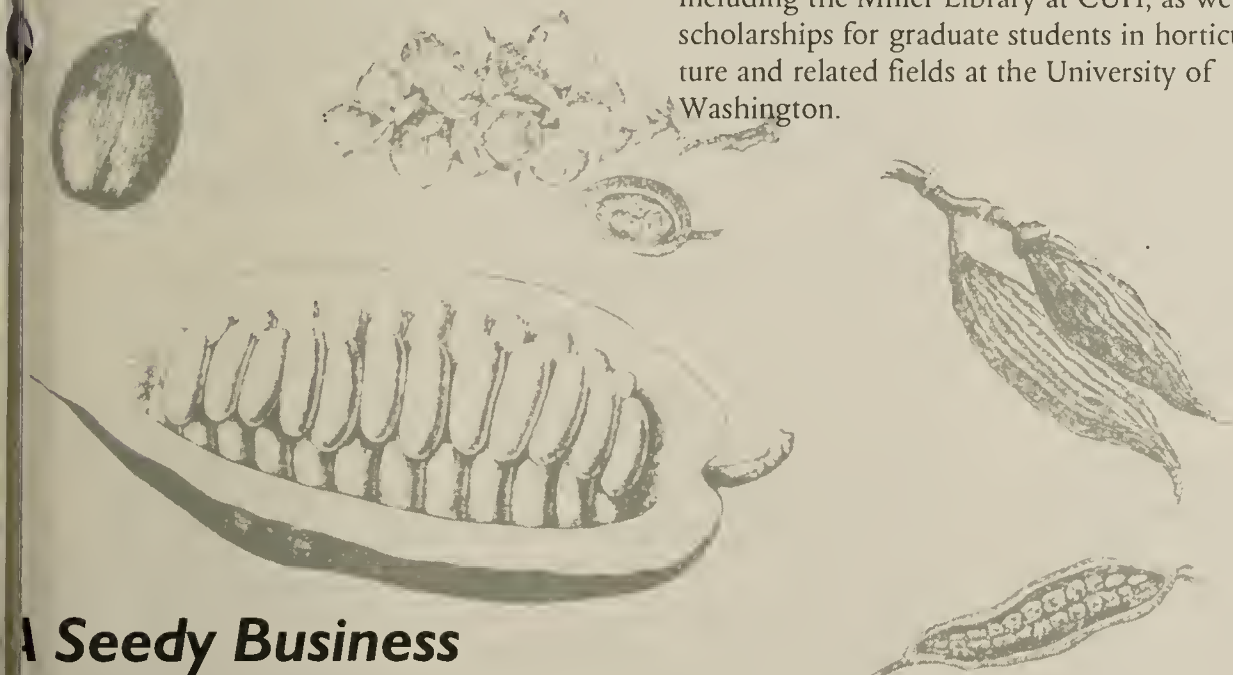
Plant Sale Retrospective

The 1995 Plant Sale, held in September, was a resounding success under the leadership of Doug Bayley, this his second year as chair, and Eve Mauger and Sue Clark, second-year Vice-Chairs. Undaunted by uncooperative weather (even Saturday's downpour), sale-goers were rewarded by an excellent selection of plants, garden sculpture, educational lectures, expert advice from Master Gardeners, and a book sale in the Miller Library.

Bravo! volunteers, who are so deserving of a standing ovation for performing many roles with talent and dedication (many return year after year).

The Donations Department, chaired by Sylvia Duryee, offered wonderful plants from the gardens of Mayde Anderson, Marge Baird, Sylvia Duryee, Susan Hilpert, Ann Holt, Jocelyn Horder, Marian Kohn, Janet Paulson, Carolyn Temple, and from The Miller Garden (Dan Zatz). The earnings from these generous donations result in one hundred percent profit for NHS: this year in the amount of almost two thousand dollars.

The monies raised at this annual event go into the community. They fund grants for horticultural programs in the Northwest, including the Miller Library at CUH, as well as scholarships for graduate students in horticulture and related fields at the University of Washington.



Seedy Business

he NHS Seed Exchange Committee has been busy preparing a broad selection of seeds for you. /atch your mail in latter January-early February for the Seed List. Look for outstanding natives d ornamentals. Some seeds were gathered in several well-known local gardens, including the iller Garden and Dunn Gardens, both in north Seattle, and the Rhododendron Species Botanical arden in Federal Way. Unique seeds from China and New Zealand are also available.

Susan Hilpert, Chair of the Exchange, would like to hear about your experiences with eds obtained through the program. What has your success rate been? Do you have any advice to are concerning growing particular seeds? Do you have any speciality seed you would like to onate?

To provide feedback, ask questions, donate seed, or become a volunteer, please contact san Hilpert, 1434 Broadmoor Drive East, Seattle, WA 98112; (206) 324-8548.

e Seed Exchange is the accomplishment of a cadre of remarkable and dedicated volunteers: san Hilpert, Chair; Marge Baird; Sylvia Duryee; Marian Kohn; and Brian Mulligan, scientific advisor. e committee recently welcomed two new members: Debbie Jensen and Patricia Sheppard.

Grants Awarded

Nell Scott, NHS Grants Committee Chairperson, announced this past fall two new recipients of grants: the Berry Botanic Garden in Portland, Oregon and Interlake High School in Bellevue, Washington.

The Berry Botanic Garden is using its grant to upgrade library services, especially the accessability of periodicals. The Garden became public in the late 1970s. Formerly the private estate of Rae Selling Berry, it contains outstanding plants from around the world. In addition to managing the collections, the Garden's mission is to conserve plant species native to the Pacific Northwest.

The grant to Interlake High School funds development of new, state-of-the-art technology that interrelates photography and computer-generated production, specifically so students can incorporate horticultural photographs taken by a quick-take digital camera in their reports. It also funds teacher training in this new technology. Interlake High School offers a strong horticulture program for its students and additionally opens its curriculum to students from other high schools in Bellevue and neighboring districts. Some 130 students are enrolled per term in five classes. Excellent greenhouse facilities and outdoor garden spaces on the school campus enhance this offering.

Interested in a NHS Grant or Scholarship?

Providing grants and scholarships is an integral part of the Northwest Horticultural Society's mission to support educational endeavors in horticulture in the Northwest.

The deadline for applying for a 1996 Elisabeth Carey Miller Scholarship is **March 1st**. To qualify, one must be enrolled in a graduate program at the University of Washington's Center for Urban Horticulture or in other University programs directly associated with the Center, such as the College of Forest Resources or the Department of Landscape Architecture. Scholarships are granted for a one-year period and are a maximum $2,500 per person.

Grants are awarded bi-annually. The next application deadline is **July 1st** (the first deadline each year is January 1). NHS is specially interested in supporting individuals, organizations, and institutions that promote community-wide opportunities for environmental and horticultural education. Projects funded in the past include the publication of a booklet, enhancement of a classroom/greenhouse, development of an urban integrated pest management resource center.

To obtain information on application guidelines and procedures for scholarships and/or grants, please contact the NHS Office, University of Washington, Box 354115, Seattle, WA 98195; (206) 527-1794.

Upcoming Events

JANUARY

January 20

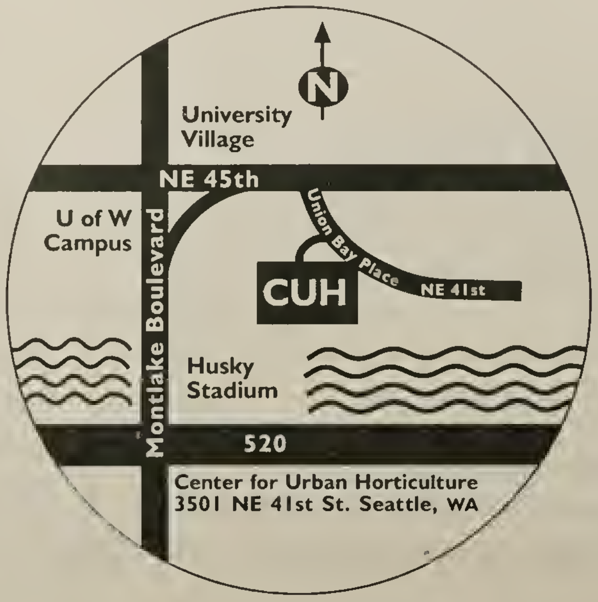
10 a.m. - noon
WASHINGTON PARK ARBORETUM FOCUS WALK
Crazy About Conifers
Tracy Omar, Arboretum Registrar
An adventure back in time as you view species that would have grown in the Jurassic era. See conifers from four continents.
$5 at the door
Graham Visitors Center
2300 Arboretum Drive East
Seattle
(206) 543-8800

January 21

11 a.m - 4 p.m.
WASHINGTON PARK ARBORETUM WINTER FAMILY FESTIVAL
Fun learning and nature appreciation experiences in "Conifer Country", including hikes covering conifer identification and uses by Native Americans, scavenger hunts, and crafts.
Free
Graham Visitors Center
2300 Arboretum Drive East
Seattle
(206) 543-8800

January 30

7:30 p.m. (coffee at 7)
NHS LECTURE
Lotusland
Annual Garden History Lecture co-sponsored with the University of Washington Department of Landscape Architecture
Dr. Stephen Timbrook, Director of Lotusland
This exotic fantasy garden on the estate of the late Madame Ganna Walska in Santa Barbara, CA is famous for its plant material, design, and experiments with bold forms and unusual color combinations. See how theatrical flair inspires imagination and joyfulness in the garden.
(Please see article on page 11.)
$7 members, $10 non-members
NHS Hall, CUH
(206) 527-1794



Center for Urban Horticulture
3501 NE 41st St. Seattle, WA

FEBRUARY

February 1

10 a.m. - noon
WASHINGTON PARK ARBORETUM FOCUS WALK
Flowers in February
Paul Smith, Arboretum Gardener
In the depth of winter, experience the flowers, fragrances, foliage, barks, and fruits in the Arboretum's Winter Garden.
$5 at the door
Graham Visitors Center
2300 Arboretum Drive East
Seattle
(206) 543-8800

February 6

5:30 - 8:30 p.m.
THE ARBORETUM FOUNDATION
Northwest Flower & Garden Show Preview Party
Proceeds benefit the restoration of Azalea Way in the Washington Park Arboretum.
$50 members, $55 non-members
Washington State Convention and Trade Center
800 Convention Place
Seattle
(206) 226-7426

February 7 - 11

Weds. - Sat. 9 a.m. - 9:30 p.m
Sunday 9 a.m. - 7 p.m.
NORTHWEST FLOWER & GARDEN SHOW
Down the Garden Path
You can talk directly with designers and creators of thirt unique gardens on display and select from over eighty free seminars by internationally-known experts at this third largest flower and garden shov North America.
$9 general admission, $6 after p.m., $8 in advance (western Washington U.S. Bank branch $7.50 for groups of 20 or m (206, 789-5333), under 12
Washington State Convention Trade Center
800 Convention Place
Seattle
(206) 789-5668

February 20

7:30 p.m. (coffee at 7)
NHS LECTURE
Plants from South Africa
Sean Hogan, horticultural consultant and garden designe Portland, OR
Learn from an expert with six years at the University of Calif nia Botanic Garden, Berkeley, charge of African, Australian, a New Zealand desert and Califo nia cultivar gardens. This is th third in our "Garden Worthy Plants from Far-Off Places" ser designed to expand the reperto of plant choices for gardeners the Northwest.
$7 members, $10 non-mem
NHS Hall, CUH
(206) 527-1794

MARCH

rch 2

m. - 4 p.m.
I FIRST NATIVE PLANT
POSIUM
nformative day with an array
perts addressing the uses of
e plants in urban gardens.
cs include "Using Natives As
indcovers", "Incorporating
ve Plants into Your Home
lscape", "Native Trees for
l Urban Gardens", "Sources of
ve Plants for Your Garden".
(includes lunch and breaks)
Hall, CUH
egistration: (206) 685-8033

rch 2

.m. - 5 p.m.
ARBORETUM
JNDATION
k Sale
sale offers an extraordinary
tion of new and used books
ered from the libraries of
bers and friends.
am Visitors Center
0 Arboretum Drive East
tle
) 226-7426

March 16

9:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.
NHS SYMPOSIUM
Getting Started in the Spring Garden
Lauren Springer, designer and author and Rob Proctor, author and columnist
Readying the garden to plant, creating beautiful plant combinations, developing container gardens, and micro-climates are among the areas to be covered in this practical, hands-on Saturday workshop by design experts Springer and Proctor. Both from Denver, they are the designers of the new Perennial Border for the Denver Botanic Gardens. Springer also writes articles for *Garden Design* magazine and is author of *The Undaunted Garden*; Proctor is a columnist for the *Denver Post* and has written many books, including *The Outdoor Potted Bulb, The Foliage Garden*, and *Country Flowers.*
$45 members, $55 non-members (includes lunch)
NHS Hall, CUH
Preregistration: (206) 527-1794

March 23

9 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
CUH WORKSHOP
Garden Design Enhancement
For homeowners wishing to improve upon their established landscapes, this workshop covers garden styles, site analysis, and basic design principles; correcting problems in your landscape; and resources, including path materials, stones and larger rocks, soil amendments, fencing materials.
Bob Chittock, Principal of Robert W. Chittock & Associates, Seattle
$40 (includes lunch and breaks)
NHS Hall, CUH
Preregistration: (206) 685-8033

Spring Event

On April 13th between the hours of 9 a.m and 3 p.m., the Rhododendron Species Foundation will hold its Tenth Annual Spring Plant Sale at Weyerhaeuser Corporate Headquarters, West Entry Parking Lot, 2525 S. 336th Street, Federal Way. You will find thousands of plants perfect for Northwest gardens and homes, including Japanese maples, dwarf conifers, bamboos, orchids, and, of course, rhododendrons. Admission to the Garden is free during this event. For further information, call (206) 838-4646.

She Was the Elizabeth Taylor of Her Time

Madame Ganna Walska, an artistic opera diva, moved from Poland to Russia to Paris to New York and in 1941 bought an estate in Santa Barbara. Like Elizabeth Taylor, she had a world-famous jewelery collection and her own perfume; she also had six husbands, no children and no heirs. In Santa Barbara, her time and money and passion went into creating a garden which was her spiritual refuge: Lotusland.

Take a tropical break ***January 30, 7:30 p.m., at CUH*** *and join us for a lush and sunny slide tour of Mme. Walska's Lotusland with its Director, Dr. Stephen Timbrook. See the ancient plants, the collection of 370 cyads, the path through the Blue Garden which is edged in blue-green slag glass nuggets from the local Coca Cola bottling plant, 100-year-old palms, forests of ferns, thickets of gnarled cacti and dragon trees; the collection of grotesque dwarf figures brought from her chateau in France, the swimming pool decorated with a sunburst design of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the aloe garden and cactus garden, and the work of famous landscape designers and horticulturists. See Upcoming Events, page10, for lecture details.*

Diane Laird

President's Message

George Santayana said that looking at beautiful landscapes unites all people. Gardening is a passion that transcends all differences: people who have nothing in common with each other have become enthusiastic comrades when talking about favorite plants.

NHS is really about sharing information about plants and gardens, exciting subjects in which learning is never-ending.

Please share the enthusiasm. This year we are starting a membership drive to expand from 500 to 750 members. It will take about that many to support the quality publications and programs we enjoy - our quarterly *Garden Notes*, our lectures and tours. ***Invite a friend to join NHS or attend one of the outstanding programs planned this coming year.*** Enjoy and share them with others!

It is our generous volunteers who make these wonderful events possible. As Chair of the Plant Sale the past two years, I have been amazed by how much support there is. Warm thanks to all the Plant Sale volunteers. To Vice-Chairs Sue Clark and Eve Mauger, Department Chairs Sylvia Duryee, Suzanne Hattery, Diane Laird, Cathy Parker, Dinny Polson, John Putnam, Janet Warford, Judy Williams and her merry crew of cashiers, Dan Zatz; to Jan Barett and Ann Lavasseur for their special help. And to the other volunteers, vendors, participants, and customers, Thanks! Thanks! Let's do it again. Wheee!

Doug Bayley

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University of Washington
Box 354115
Seattle, Washington 98195 - 4115 (206) 527-1794

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NHS SEED EXCHANGE 1996

The N.H.S. wishes to thank the donors who have made this collection possible and the members who give so many hours to fill your requests.

While every care is taken in the preparation of this list, we cannot guarantee the viability or identity. Seed has been collected from open-pollinated plants, therefore your offspring may not be true to type but you might find some real 'goodies' among them.

File w/ "Garden Notes"

KEY

*	Collected in the wild
AK	Alaska
BC	British Columbia
CA	California
CM	Cascade Mountains
ID	Idaho
MT	Montana
NV	Nevada
OK	Okanogan Co., WA
QC	Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.
RM	Rocky Mountains
SJ	San Juan Islands, WA
T	Tree
S	Shrub
H	Herbaceous
G	Geophyte (corm, rhizome, tuber, bulb, etc.) Having underground buds attached to a storage organ.
V	Vine

SEEDS - 1996

1 Abies alba 20 T
2 amabilis 20 T
3 koreana 13 T
4 pinsapo 10 T
5 Abutilon x hybridum (Hutchinson) 5 S
6 Acaena glabra NZ S
7 inermis NZ S
8 Acanthus mollis 8 H
9 Acer capillipes 8 T
10 glabrum v. douglasii 5 T
11 griseum 13 T
12 grosseri hersii 20 T
13 negundo 23 T
14 Achillea ageratifolia 14 H
15 Aciphylla congesta NZ H
16 crosby-smithii NZ H
17 dobsonii NZ H
18 simplex NZ H
19 subflabellata NZ H
20 tararua NZ H
21 Aconitum carmichaelii (Arendsii Grp.) 5 H
22 lasianthum 26 H
23 lycoctonum ssp. vulparia 5 H
24 tauricum 26 H
25 Actaea rubra 5 H
26 Aethionema grandiflorum 5 H
27 Agapanthus campanulatus Headbourne hybrids 5 H
28 Akebia quinata 20 V
29 Albizzia julibrissin 23 T
30 Alcea rosea (white) 5 H
31 sp. 16 H
32 sp. (black) 16 H
33 sulphurea 19 H
34 Allamanda schottii 23 S
35 Allium acuminatum *SJ 5 G
36 cernuum * SJ 5,10 G
37 insubricum 10 G
38 molle 22 G
39 schoenoprasum 'Curly Mauves' 17 G
40 sp. * 7000' MT 5 G
41 thunbergii 'Ozawa' 1 G
42 Alnus cordata 20 T
43 hirsutua 20 T
44 viridis 20 T
45 Alstroemeria hybrids (pink and salmon) 18 G
46 psittacina 25 G
47 Ampelopsis aconitifolia 20 V
48 Androsace carnea 1 H
49 Anemone hupehensis 25 G
50 multifida * 5,500' CM 5 G
51 multifida (yellow form) 26 G
52 Anemonella thalictroides 5 H
53 Anemonopsis macrophylla 10 G
54 Angelica lucida *B.C. 5 H
55 Anisotome flexuosa NZ H
56 haastii NZ H
57 Anomatheca anceps 5 G
58 laxa 5, 8, 10, 12, 22 G
59 laxa alba 5 G
60 Aquilegia amaliae 1, 5, 8 H
61 aurea 23 H
62 baikalensis 23 H
63 bertolonii 1 H
64 canadensis 23 H
65 chrysantha 1 H
66 chrysantha 'Silver Queen' 8 H
67 discolor 5 H
68 flabellata 23 H
69 formosa * BC 3 H
70 glandulosa v. jucunda 23 H
71 laramiensis 23 H
72 olympica 23 H
73 saximontana 18, 22 H
74 shockleyi 1 H
75 sp. Double pink 23 H
76 Arctostaphylos uva-ursi *OK 21, *MT 5, *BC 5 S
77 Argyrocytisus battandieri (=Cytisus b.) 15 S
78 Arisaema sp. *3400m. 24 G
79 Aristea leucocaspe x ecklonii 23 H
80 Aristotelia fruticosa NZ S
81 Armeria arenaria 7 H
82 filicaulis 17 H
83 juniperifolia (caespitosa) 17 H
84 maritima ssp. alpina 17 H
85 Arthropodium cirrhatum NZ G
86 Arum italicum 5,10 H
87 Aruncus aethusifolius 5 H
88 dioicus (sylvester) * BC., 3, 11 H
89 Asarum canadense 5 H
90 caudatum 5 H
91 europaeum 5 H
92 hartwegii 5 H
93 Aster flaccidus (tibeticus) 17 H
94 Astrantia major 4 H
95 maxima v. alba 8 H
96 Balsamorhiza sagittata *OK 21 H
97 Belamcanda chinensis 22 G
98 flabellata 22, 23 G
99 Begonia grandis 4 G
100 Betula glandulosa 20 T
101 Billardiera longiflora 5, 10 V
102 Boykinia occidentalis (elata) 5 H
103 Brachyglottis greyi NZ S
104 Brodiaea bridgesii 10 H
105 coronaria (grandiflora) 1, 10 H
106 hendersonii 1 H
107 hyacinthina 5 H
108 Bulbinella angustifolia NZ G
109 hookeri NZ G
110 Callicarpa dichotoma 22 S
111 Callistemon citrinus 13 S
112 Camassia leichtlinii 5 G
113 quamash 5, 8 G
114 Campanula rotundifolia * 5,500' CM 5 H
115 Campsis radicans 23 V
116 Canna sp. red 23 H
117 Carex 'Frosted Curls' NZ H
118 Carlina corymbosa 14 H
119 Carmichaelia aligera NZ S or T
120 arborea NZ T
121 robusta NZ S or T
122 Carpenteria californica 5 S
123 Castilleja miniata * B.C. 5 H
124 sp. (red) * B.C. 3 H
125 sp. (cream & yellow) * BC 3 H
126 Celmisia brevifolia NZ H
127 coriacea 18 H
128 graminifolia NZ H
129 haastii NZ H
130 hectori NZ H
131 semicordata NZ H
132 spectabilis NZ H
133 viscosa NZ H
134 Cercis canadensis 23 T
135 Cephalotaxus harringtonia 20 T
136 Chiastophyllum oppositifolium 5 H
137 Chionanthus virginicus 20 T
138 Chionochloa flavescens NZ H
139 Chordospartium stevensonii NZ S or T
140 Cistus laurifolius 10 S
141 Clarkia pulchella 16 H
142 Clematis afoliata NZ V
143 alpina v. sibirica 14 V
144 campaniflora 20 V
145 x durandii 7 V
146 foresteri NZ V
147 integrifolia 22 V
148 koreana 8, 22 V
149 laveoch NZ V
150 mandshurica 14 V
151 paniculata 17 V

152 sp. (small yellow) 22 V
153 virginiana 24 V
154 viticella 14 V
155 Cleome sp. 16, 24 H
156 Clethra monostachya v. minutistellata * 3000m. 24 S
157 Clianthus puniceus NZ S
158 Clintonia umbellata 5, 13 H
159 uniflora * B. C. 3 H
160 Colchicum hungaricum 26 G
161 Colutea arborescens 11 S
162 persica 20 S
163 Coprosma acerosa NZ S
164 atropurpurea NZ S
165 petriei NZ S
166 propinqua NZ S
167 Coptis asplenifolia * B.C. 3, 10 H
168 Corallospartium crassicaule NZ S
169 Cordyline indivisa NZ S
170 pumilio NZ S
171 Cornus canadensis * B. C. 3 H
172 florida 24 T
173 kousa 2, 11 T
174 unalaschkensis * B.C. 5 H
175 Corokia cotoneaster NZ S
176 Corylopsis sinensis caluescene 20 S
177 sp. *China 24 S
178 Crocosmia 'Lucifer' 5 G
179 Cunninghamia lanceolata 13, 20 T
180 Cupressus macrocarpa 20 T
181 Cyclamen africanum 5 G
182 coum ssp. coum 5 G
183 hederifolium 5 G
184 Cymbalaria muralis 8 H
185 Cytisus x 'Porlock' 25 H
186 Daphne giraldii 10 S
187 retusa 5, 25 S
188 tangutica 10, 25 S
189 Decaisnea fargesii 20 S
190 Delphinium menziesii ssp. menziesii * SJ 5 H
191 occidentale * MT 6000' 5 H
192 Dianella nigra NZ H
193 Dianthus barbatus 4,16 H
194 Dierama hybrid 18 G
195 pendulum10 G
196 pulcherrimum 8 G
197 Digitalis lutea 5 H
198 purpurea 5 H
199 sp. (peach) 15 H
200 Diphylleia cymosa 17 H
201 Discaria toumatou NZ S or T
202 Disporum smithii 5, 10, 12 H
203 Dodecatheon jeffreyi *BC 3 G
204 sp. 22 G
205 Dodonaea viscosa NZ S
206 Draba hoppeana 17 H
207 Dracophyllum uniflorum NZ S
208 Dryas drummondii 18 H
209 octopetala 15 H
210 octopetala v. minor 21 H
211 sp. *RM 24 H
212 Eccremocarpus scaber 5 V
213 Einadia triandra (=Rhagodia t.) NZ H
214 Eleagnus angustifolia 20 S
215 Elymus cinereus *OK 21 H
216 tenuis NZ H
217 Embothrium coccineum 10 S
218 Empetrum nigrum * BC 3 S
219 Enkianthus cernuus rubens 13 S
220 Epilobium angustifolium 'Album' 5 H
221 crassum NZ H
222 Eremurus stenophyllus 10 G
223 Erigeron glaucus 10 H
224 longifolius 10 H
225 Eriobotrya japonica 20 S
226 Eriogonum elatum *OK 21 H
227 Eryngium amethystina 4 H
228 giganteum 'Oxford blue' 5 H
229 variifolium 5 H
230 Erysimum x allionii (Cheiranthus) 11 H
231 Erythronium grandiflorum *CM 5500', ID 5 G
232 oregonum * SJ 5 G
233 revolutum 4, 5 G
234 Euonymus alatus 4 S
235 latifolius 25 S
236 Festuca californica 11 H
237 Filipendula kamtschatica 19 H
238 Foeniculum vulgare 'Purpureum' 11 H
239 Franklinia alatamaha 20 T
240 Fraxinus latifolia 20 T
241 Fritillaria atropurpurea *ID 5 G
242 camschatcensis * B. C. 3, 5 G
243 lanceolata * SJ 5 G
244 pallidiflora 26 G
245 pyrenaica 26 G
246 sp. * BC 3 G
247 Fuschia procumbens NZ H
248 Galax urceolata 13 H
249 Galtonia candicans 4 G
250 Garrya issaquahensis 20 T
251 Gaultheria antipoda NZ S
252 depressa NZ S
253 shallon * B. C. 5 S
254 wardii 13 S
255 Genista tinctoria 'Flore-plena' 8 S
256 Gentiana acaulis 10 H
257 asclepiadea 'Rosea' 14 H
258 corymbifera NZ H
259 saxosa NZ H
260 septemfida 10 H
261 sp. *BC 3 H
262 Geum chiloense 14 H
263 rivale 'Album'14 H
264 Glaucium flavum 17 H
265 Globularia cordifolia14 H
266 Goodyera oblongifolia * SJ 5 H
267 Grindelia integrifolia * SJ 11 H
268 Haastia sinclairii NZ H sp. (Undescribed, collected) NZ H
269 Habenaria elegans * SJ 5 H
270 Halesia tetraptera 20 T
271 Hebe albicans NZ S
272 bollonsii NZ S
273 canterburiensis NZ S
274 decumbens NZ S
275 haastii NZ S
276 hulkeana NZ S
277 lavaudiana NZ S
278 macrantha NZ S
279 pimeleoides10, NZ S
280 pinguifolia NZ S
281 raulii NZ S
282 speciosa hyb. NZ S
283 youngii NZ S
284 Helichrysum depressum NZ H
285 Hemerocallis mixed 7 G
286 cv. 'Stella de Oro' 23 G
287 Hepatica triloba 5 H
288 triloba alba 5 H
289 Heuchera cylindrica * CM 21 H
290 parviflora * MT 5 H
291 Hibiscus coccineus 23 S
292 Hippeastrum sp. orange, hardy 23 G
293 Holodiscus discolor * SJ 5 S
294 Hosta lancifolia 'Kabitan' 23 H
295 cv. 'Piedmont gold' 23 H
296 plantaginea 23 H
297 Hydrangea heteromalla 20 S
298 Hymenanthera crassifolia 13 S
299 Ilex crenata 'Mariesii' 13 S
300 pernyi 14 S
301 Inula ensifolia 17 H
302 Iris (variegated - purple) 16 G
303 chrysographes (dark form) 10, 18 G
304 douglasiana 4, 13, 16 G
305 douglasiana 'Alba' 16, 25 G
306 foetidissima 5, 11 G
307 forrestii 10 G
308 innominata 18 G
309 innominata 'Alba' 25 G
310 milesii 23 G
311 Pacific Coast hybrids 22 G
312 tectorum 'Alba' 23 G
313 Jeffersonia diphylla 1 H
314 Juniperus communis *SJ 5 T
315 Kalmia sp. * B. C. 3 S
316 Kalopanax septemlobus 20 T
317 Koelreuteria paniculata 20, 23 T
318 Lagerstroemia indica 23 S
319 Larix occidentalis * 5000' MT 5
320 Lapeirousia — see Anemotheca
321 Lathyrus japonicus 5 H
322 lactiflorus vestitus 15 S
323 sp. (blue) 15 H
324 Leptarrhena pyrifolia * CM 5 H
325 Leptinella dendyi (Cotula) NZ H
326 Leptospermum scoparium 20 T
327 Leucothoe davisiae 13 S
328 Lewisia columbiana ssp. rupicola 10 H
329 pygmaea 10 H
330 Liatris spicata (white) 11 H
331 Libertia ixioides 20 H
332 Lignocarpa carnosula NZ
333 Ligularia tangutica 14 H
334 veitchiana 11 H
335 Ligustrum lucidum 20 S or T
336 Lilium auratum v. platyphyllum 5 G
337 columbianum 5 G
338 martagon 25 G
339 martagon 'Album' 25 G
340 martagon 'Cattaniae' 14 G
341 sp. * 2400 m. 24 G
342 Limonium binervosum 17 H
343 Lindera obtusiloba 20 S or T
344 Lupinus polyphyllus 11 H
345 Lupinus sp. * B.C. 3 H
346 sp. NZ H
347 Luetkea pectinata * CM 5500' 5 H
348 Lychnis x arkwrightii 'Vesuvius' 16 H
349 coronaria 23 H
350 x viscaria 'Splendens' 16 H
351 Lysimachia japonica v. minor 5 H
352 Macleaya cordata 11 H
353 Magnolia grandiflora 23 T
354 wilsonii 7 S or T
355 Mahonia (Berberis) piperiana 8 S
356 repens 6000' MT 5 S

357 Malva moschata 'Alba' 5 H
358 Marrubium cyllenium 17 H
359 Meconopsis betonicifolia 4 H
360 Melicytus alpinus NZ S
361 lanceolatus NZ S or T
362 Meliosma tenuissima 20 S or T
363 Mentzelia laevicaulis * CA 21 H
364 Menziesia ciliicalyx 13 S
365 ferruginea * RM 24 S
366 Mertensia simplicissima 10 H
367 Mimulus alsinoides* ID, SJ 5 H
368 guttatus * B.C. 3 H
369 Mitella breweri * CM 5500' 5 H
370 Myoporum laetum NZ T
371 Myosotis traversii NZ H
372 Myrica californica 20 S
373 gale *B. C. 3 S
374 Myrsine divaricata NZ S or T
375 Nerine bowdenii 5 G
376 Nicandra physaloides 22 H
377 Nicotiana rustica 16 H
378 sylvestris 22 H
379 Nigella damascena 10 H
380 Nothofagus antarctica 5 T
381 Notothlaspi rosulatum NZ H
382 Olearia haastii 13 S
383 insignis (=Pachystegia i.) NZ S
384 Oplopanax horridus *B.C. 3, 8 S
385 Ornithogalum saundersiae 23 G
386 Oxydendrum arboreum 1 T
387 Oxyria digyna * 7600' MT 5 H
388 Ozothamnus depressus (=Helichrysum d.) NZ S
389 Paeonia lutece 20 H
390 obovata 13 H
391 Papaver sp. 4 H
392 Parnassia fimbriata * S. E. AK 1 H
393 Parsonsia capsularis v. rosea NZ V
394 Parthenocissus quinquefolia 5 V
395 Pennisetum orientale 14 H
396 Penstemon barbatus 10 H
397 cardwellii * 11, 20 H
398 fructicosus *CM 21 H
399 hirsutus pygmaeus 'Albus' 14 H
400 ovatus 10, 11 H
401 rostriflorus, NV 21 H
402 sp. (red) 16 H
403 Pernettya macrostigma NZ S
404 Petrocallis pyrenaica 1 H
405 Petrophytum hendersonii 22 H
406 Petunia sp. 23 H
407 Phellodendron sachalinense 20 T
408 Philadelphus sp. * 3170m. 24 S
409 Phlomis alpina 17 H
410 Phormium 'Emerald Gem' 23 H
411 Pinguicula vulgaris 3 H
412 Pinus coulteri 4 T
413 parviflora 'Glauca' 8 T
414 Pittosporum divaricatum NZ S
415 Plantago patagonica, *CM 21 H
416 Platycodon campanulatus 13 H
417 grandiflorus 'Apoyama' 5 H
418 Pleione limprichtii 1 G
419 Podophyllum hexandrum 'majus' 14 H
420 Polygonum nevadensis 5 H
421 Potamogeton natans 5 H
422 Potentilla pacifica * B. C. 3, 5 H
423 villosa (=P.crantzii) 5 H
424 Primula bulleyana 7 H
425 japonica 5 H
426 marginata hybrid 17 H
427 prolifera 5 H
428 'Quatre Vents' (Ceperle strain) 8 H
429 Prunella vulgaris * B.C. 3, * SJ 5 H
430 Pterocarya stenoptera 20 T
431 Pterospora andromedea *CM 21
432 Pyrola asarifolia * 5325' MT SJ 5; 13 H
433 Ramonda myconi 10 H
434 Ranunculus gramineus 8,14 H
435 lyallii NZ H
436 Ratibida columnifera * 5000' MT 5 H
437 Rhamnus californicus 13 S
438 Rhododendron arboreum ssp. delavayi *2800 m. 24 S
439 bureavii *3800 m. 24 S
440 decorum * 3400 m. 24 S
441 denudatum *2810m. 24 S
442 irroratum ssp. ningyuenense *2450 m. 24 S
443 molle * 24 S
444 rex ssp. rex *3250 m. 24 S
445 schlippenbachii 4, 5 S
446 strigillosum *3000 m. 24 S
447 Rhodohypoxis baurii 22 H
448 Ribes lacustre * SJ 5 S
449 Romneya coulteri 4 H
450 Rosa acicularis * B.C. 5 S
451 moyesii 'Geranium' 13 S
452 mulliganii 25 S
453 sericea 25 S
454 Rubus chamaemorus 3 S
455 tricolor 20 S
456 Sambucus cerulea * B.C. 5 S
457 Sanguinaria canadensis 5 H
458 Sarcocca confusa 25 S
459 Satureja douglasii * SJ 5 H
460 Saxifraga ferruginea 18 H
461 integrifolia *CM 5000' 5 H
462 latepetiolata 5 H
463 punctata ssp. pacifica 5 H
464 Schizostylis coccinea (red) 5 H
465 Scleranthus biflorus NZ H
466 Scilla peruviana 18 G
467 setigerum 13 S
468 Sedum spathulifolium * SJ 5 H
469 Semiaquilegia sp. 23 H
470 Sibbaldia procumbens 26 H
471 Silene sp. (China) 7 H
472 Sisyrinchium angustifolium 3 H
473 macrocarpum 18 H
474 striatum 7,11 H
475 Smilacina racemosa 4, 5 H
476 Sophora prostrata NZ S
477 tetraptera NZ T
478 Sorbus cashmiriana 25 T
479 intermedia 20 T
480 reducta 13 S
481 sargentiana *3000m. 24 T
482 scopulina * MT 4500' 5 S
483 sitchensis v. sitchensis *MT, RM 8; 10 S or T
484 sp. *China 24 T
485 Spiraea douglasii 3, 20 S
486 Sprekelia formosissima 23 H
487 Stachyurus chinensis 20 S
488 Staphylea colchica 20 S
489 Stewartia monadelpha 20 T
490 ovata v. grandiflora 20 T
491 pseudocamellia 20 T
492 pteropetiolata v. koreana 20 T
493 Stipa lessingiana 14 H
494 Streptopus amplexifolius *BC 3 H
495 Styrax haiobuca 20 T
496 japonica 10 T
497 obassia 20 T
498 Swainsona novae-zelandiae NZ H
499 Teucridium parvifolium NZ S
500 Thalictrum adiantifolium v. minus 19 H
501 dipterocarpum 14 H
502 sp. *3185 m. 24 H
503 Tiarella wherryi 5 H
504 Tilia platyphyllos 20 T
505 Tragopogon porrifolius 3 H
506 Tricyrtis hirta 'Alba' 7 H
507 Trillium undulatum 9 G
508 Tripetaleia bracteata 13 S
509 Trochodendron araliodes 1 T
510 Tropaeolum speciosum 5 V
511 Tulipa tarda 6 G
512 Vancouveria planipetala 5 H
513 Verbascum bombiciferum 8 H
514 olympicum 11 H
515 Veratrum sp. * 5500', CM 5 G
516 Viburnum edule *BC 3 S
517 plicatum f. tomentosum 'Fugisinensis' 22 S
518 setigerum 13 S
519 wrightii 25 S
520 Viola disecta 5 H
521 Wahlenbergia sp. NZ H
522 'Vernicosa' NZ H
523 Wisteria sinensis 24 V
524 Xerophyllum tenax * 5500' CM 5 G
525 Zenobia pulverulenta 13 S
526 Zephyranthes citrina 15 G
527 texana 23 G
528 Zigadenus venenosus v. venenosus *SJ 5 G

FERN LIST - 1996

NATIVE FERNS

529 Adiantum aleuticum *SJ 5
530 sub pumilum 1
531 Asplenium trichomanes 5
532 Blechnum spicant 5
533 Botrichium multifidum *BC 5
534 simplex *MT 5
535 Cheilanthes feei *MT 5
536 Cryptogramma acrostichoides *SJ 5
537 Dryopteris felix-mas 5
538 Pellea sp. *MT 5
539 Pitryogramma triangularis 5
540 Polypodium glychrhiza * Skamania Co.11
541 hesperium * S.J. 5
542 scouleri 1
543 Polystichum andersonii 5
544 andersonii x braunii 5
545 braunii 5
546 imbricans *Sk. Co. 11
547 lemmoni *Kittitas Co. 11
548 lonchitis *Alps
549 munitum *5
550 setigerum 5
551 Thelypteris phegopteris *BC 5
552 Woodsia scopulina *MT 5
553 Woodwardia fimbriata 5

AGS EXPEDITION TO CHINA

554 Allium sp. * G
555 Anaphalis sp. * H
556 Androsace bisulca ssp. aurata * H
557 delavayi H
558 sublinata H
559 Anemone cf. polyanthes * H
560 Arenaria sp. * H
561 Bergenia purpurascens * H
562 Cimicifuga sp. * H
563 Codonopsis cf. convolvulacea * H
564 Corallodiscus cf. flabellata * G
565 Cremanthodium sp. * H
566 Cyananthus sp. macrocalyx H
567 Delphinium sp. H
568 Diapensia purpurea f. bulleyana * H
569 pupurea f. rosea * H
570 trichophorum H
571 Gentiana Section Hexaphylla * H
572 sp. H
573 trichotoma H
574 Gentianopsis sp. H
575 Hypericum bellum S
576 Incarvillea sp. * H
577 Iris bulleyana * G
578 Ligularia sp. * G
579 Meconopsis integrifolia * H
580 sp. * H
581 Megacodon stylophorus * H
582 Potentilla sp. * H
583 Primula borelocalliantha * H
584 brevicula H
585 bulleyana (orange) H
586 infatus * H
587 poissonii H
588 secondiflora H
589 Section Nivalis * H
590 sikkimensis * H
591 sp. * H
592 watsonii H
593 Rheum alexandrae H
594 cf. nobile H
595 sp. H
596 Rhodiola sp. H
597 Saussurea sp. H
598 Saxifraga sp. H
599 Silene sp. H
600 Sohmslaubachia minor H
601 Swertia calycina
602 Thermopsis barbata
603 Thalictrum sp. H
604 Trollius yunnanensis
605 Veratrilla bailonei
606 Vincetoxicum forestii

NEWZEALAND SEED

607 Aciphylla dieffenbachii H
608 montana H
609 spedenii H
610 Brachyglottis bellidiodes S
611 Dolichoglottis schorzonioides H
612 Geum parviflorum H
613 Hebe barkeri S
614 elliptica S
615 Jovellana sinclairii H
616 Linum monogynum H.
617 Pomederis kumeraho
618 Pratia physaloides H
619 Scandia rosifolia
620 Uncinia rubra
621 Wahlenbergia gracilis (blue) H

FREEBIES FOR 1996

F1 Abies lasiocarpa T
F2 Achillea ptarmica H
F3 Aconitum japonicum v.montanan H
F4 Agastache foeniculum 'Alabaster' H
F5 Albuca humilis H
F6 Allium christophii G
F7 sibthorpianum G
F8 tuberosum G
F9 Alstroemeria hyb. pink salmon G
F10 Androsace lactea H
F11 Aquilegia canadensis H
F12 flabellata pumila H
F13 fragrantissima H
F14 longissima H
F15 Arisaema triphyllum H
F16 Asclepias syraiaca H
F17 tuberosa H
F18 Asphodeline lutea H
F19 Aster acuminatus H
F20 divaricatus H
F21 Astrantia major 'Rubra' H
F22 Asyneuma virgatum V
F23 Brimeura amethystina H
F24 Calceolaria hyssopifolia H
F25 Callicarpa bodinieri H
F26 Calochortus macrocarpus H
F27 Camassia leichtlinii G
F28 Campanula barbata H
F29 Cardiocrinum giganteum G
F30 Carex alpicula H
F31 buchananii H
F32 Celsia acaulis H
F33 Cephalaria gigantea H
F34 ussuriensis H
F35 Cercidiphyllum japonicum T
F36 Cimicifuga racemosa H
F37 racemosa atropurpurea H
F38 racemosa v. cordifolia H
F39 Cladothamnus pyroliflorus S
F40 Corydalis wilsonii H
F41 Crambe cordifolia H
F42 Daphne tangutica S
F43 Darmera peltata H
F44 Degenia velebitica H
F45 Delphinium x pamiroalai H
F46 Dianthus alpinus H
F47 deltoides H
F48 haematocalyx H
F49 microlepis H
F50 plumarius H
F51 x 'Raspberry Delight' H
F52 simulans H
F53 sylvestris H
F54 Dierama hyb. deep carmine pink H
F55 Dodecatheon dentatum G
F56 hendersonii G
F57 meadia G
F58 pulchellum G
F59 Draba densifolia H
F60 sp. H
F61 Dracocephalum grandiflorum H
F62 Drosera rotundifolia H
F63 Echinacea purpurea 'White Swan' H
F64 Edrianthus serbicus H
F65 Erigeron compositus H
F66 villarsii H
F67 Eritrichium rupestre H
F68 Eryngium ebumeum H
F69 maritimum H
F70 Erysimum concinnum ? H
F71 Eupatorium purpureum H
F72 Fothergilla gardenii S
F73 Fritillaria meleagris alba G
F74 Gaultheria miguelianaS
F75 Gelsemium sempervirens V
F76 Gentiana asclepiadea (selected) H
F77 ascepiadea alba H
F78 douglasii H
F79 kochiana H
F80 punctata H
F81 staminea H
F82 triflora v. japonica H
F83 Geum rivale H
F84 triflorum H
F85 Helleborus guttatus H
F86 Heuchera villosa (special form) H
F87 Hibiscus coccineus S
F88 syriacus S
F89 Hosta sp. (tiny) H
F90 sieboldiana 'elegans' H
F91 sieboldiana 'Francis Williams' H
F92 ventricosa 'Minor'
F93 Iberis saxatilis H
F94 Idesia polycarpa H
F95 Ilex yunnanensis x I. x aquipernyi S
F96 Iris 'Excelsior' (white) G
F97 Kirengeshoma palmata H
F98 Knautia macedonia H
F99 Lavatera 'Mt. Blanc' H
F100 trimestris, pink, Spain H
F101 Ledum Groenlandicum S
F102 Leontopodium alpinum H
F103 Lewisia cotyledon H
F104 rediviva H
F105 Liatris novae engliae H
F106 punctata H
F107 Ligularia dentata H
F108 Lilium formoanum G
F109 V. pridei G
F110 Limonium bicolor *Mongolia H
F111 Linnaea borealis H
F112 Linum capitatum H
F113 Lobelia cardinalis S
F114 Lomatium grayi S
F115 Lonicera chrysantha V
F116 Lunaria annua 'Alba' H
F117 annua 'Rosemary Verey ' H
F118 Machaeranthera canescens H
F118 Magnolia stellata T
F119 Mahonia aquifolium S
F120 nervosa S
F121 Malva moschata (pink) H
F122 Meconopsis baileyi H

F123	cambrica 'Flore Pleno' H
F124	paniculata H
F125	Menziesia ferruginea S
F126	Minuartia striata ssp. kitabelli H
F127	Muscari paradoxum G
F128	Myosotis australis H
F129	Narcissus bulbocodium 'Hoop Petticoats' G
F130	Nephrophyllidium crista-galli H
F131	Paeonia lutea v. ludlowii S
F132	suffruticosa
F133	Papaver sendneri H
F134	Paradisea liliastrum H
F135	Patrinia scaabiosifolia H
F136	Peltoboykinia telimoides H
F137	watanabei H
F138	Penstemon barrettiae x .P. fruticosus
F139	grandiflorus
F140	richardsonii * H
F141	smallii H
F142	sp. scarlet H
F143	Periploca graeca H
F144	Petrophytum caespitosum S
F145	cinerascens S
F146	Phacelia 'Lavender Lass' H
F147	Philadelphus lewisii S
F148	Physocarpus capitatus * S
F149	Polygonum weyrichi H
F150	Primula darialica H
F151	eliator H
F152	farinosa H
F153	floindae H
F154	hirsuta H
F155	polyneura H
F156	pulverulenta x Lissadel H
F157	Prunus marginata v. mollis T
F158	Pterocephalus perennis H
F159	Pulsatilla albana H
F160	apiifolia H
F161	taurica H
F162	Ranunculus aconitifolius H
F163	lingua 'Mocca' H
F164	Rhododendron albrechtii S
F165	auriculatum S
F166	ferrugineum S
F167	niveum S
F168	pentaphyllum S
F169	vaseyi S
F170	yakushimanum S
F171	Rosa glauca S
F172	gymnocarpa S
F173	macrophylla S
F174	Roscoea x cautleoides S
F175	Rubus chamaemorus * S
F176	Sanguisorba sitchensis * S
F177	Saxifraga corymbosa H
F178	longifolia H
F179	luteo-viridis H
F180	pennsylvanica H
F181	umbrosa 'Primuloides' H
F182	Scabiosa caucasica H
F183	japonica v. alpina (pink) H
F184	nitida H
F185	Schizostylis coccinea (white) H
F186	Sedum telephium 'Arthur Branch' H
F187	Sequoia sempervirens T
F188	Silene californica (dwarf form) H
F189	pulsilla H
F190	Sisyrinchium littorale H
F191	Sorbus chamaemespilus v. sudetica T
F192	vilmorinii T
F193	Stachys densiflora H
F194	Succisa pratensis H
F195	Symphandra amena H
F196	Synthris reniformis H
F197	Syringa josikaea S
F198	Talinum sp. H
F199	Tanacetum huronense H
F200	Tofieldia glutinosa *H
F201	Townsendia parryi H
F202	Trifolium badium H
F203	Tsuga heterophylla * T
F204	Vaccinium moupinense S
F205	ovatum * S
F206	uliginosum *S
F207	vitis-idaea *S
F208	Veratrum nigrum H
F209	Veronica incana H
F210	Veronicastrum sibericum H
F211	Viburnum fragrans S
F212	Viola cornuta f. nana H
F213	sp. * H
F214	x wittrockiana (tri-color) H

SEED STARTING HINTS

1. Use a commercial seed starting mix or use your own made from 1 part regular potting mix, and 2 parts or pearlite. Spread in flats and water well before sowing seed.

2. Scatter or place seed on surface and cover with a layer of chicken starter grit. (Mixing very fine seed with dry sand before sowing will improve evenness of seed distribution).

3. Heat helps with more difficult species, but isn't necessary.

4. White plastic as cover for flat, cold frame or greenhouse works better than clear.

5. Seeds that need cold treatment should be mixed into peat mix and placed in a ziploc bag in the refrigerator, not a freezer. Seed that ripens in the spring or early summer should be started in warm conditions, and then can be cold treated for 60-90 days if it doesn't germinate, whereas seed that ripens in the fall should be cold treated first, then moved to warm conditions. Cold and warm cycles can be repeated as many times as necessary.

6. Fertilize seedlings at every watering with a balanced fertilizer, but do not overwater. Most do best when the medium is allowed to almost dry between watering. This decreases the problems of fungus, algae and fungus gnats.

7. Have patience. Some seeds require as much as two years to germinate!

8. For further advice, a pamphlet on seed germination by Norm Deno can be purchased from him at 139 Lenor Drive, State College, PA 16801, or buy a copy of the book Success With Seeds from Park Seed Co. in Greenwood, South Carolina.

RETURN THIS ORDER FORM

INSTRUCTIONS

MARK SEED CHOICES IN NUMERICAL ORDER HORIZONTALLY. CIRCLE FIRST CHOICES. Use an asterisk (*) if wild seed desired. PLEASE SAVE YOUR SEED LIST!! Seed is sent in numbered packets. Please make at least twice the selections of seed you wish and circle your first choice. We may need to substitute 2nd or 3rd choice since some seed is in short supply. Include payment with order: 1-6 pkts $4.00; 7-20 pkts $8.00. Non-member fee is $10.00 for 1-20 pkts., and non-member orders will be filled after members and donors. Mail by March 4th, 1996, with payment to NHS, to:

Mrs. Philip Duryee
1115 41st Ave. East
Seattle, WA 98112

The following seed planting guides are available free of charge. Mark your selection and include with your Seed Order. Add $1.00 to order to cover postage & handling.

___ "How to Raise Alpines from Seed"
___ "Raising seedlings in Sphagnum"
___ "Growing Bulbs from Seed"
___ "Thoughts on Raising Alpine Plants from Seed"
___ "Germination information"

Are you an NHS member? _____ yes _____ no

______ Check for membership information.

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Layout and type by Renee Hill, Karie Hess.

Plant names verified by Brian O. Mulligan, Director
Emeritus, Washington Park Arboretum.

N · H · S

1996 SEED EXCHANGE LIST

Catalogue of Available seeds for the 1996 growing season.

The NHS annually receives seeds which have been collected by plant enthusiasts from throughout the Northwest and around the World.

Through the Seed Exchange we can make these seeds available to others so that they, too, can experience the joys of growing horticultural "Treasures" from seed.

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1996 SEED
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